SUBDAY, SEPTEMBER & 1997

Column at the Pine Office at Now York on Second DIR STATE METTER

Submirgations for Mark Prospent.

TARRY I'M MINER THERMY PRO THE THE PARTY SERVICED FOR THE TALLY AND MITCHAIR FOR STREET Provides to consider constitute addition.

Puntered by me fine Principly and Punters AMERICANO DE LOS PRESENTATORES, LE TRA MARGINANT PRODUCTION FOR Party Properties and Transcreen of the Assentation: If | See 18 | Laden | 171 Paper Surprises of the constitute process. spenser, f Magazin grever

range after at the family or country from dates and STREET WITH THE RESE AND LAST AN WOMEN'S IN HOME ONE somer Place de l'Oures, and Strappe 16. Burterent 600 traffers cores flow for the st closed.

IF HER PERSON WAS TAKEN THE WHITE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS authoratic and a transfer for the exercise contrast contrast that MAN OR ALL MANY ARMS MANAGES THE COAST MATERIAL

### 4 Mante Rennnetation

The President's announcement vester. day, through Secretary Gastrinin, that oint Statehood for Arizona and New Megico has consect to be one of his poli cies will probably end the protracted afforts of Senator Suv. Street to deprive Arigona of her independent existence by Federal compulsion

We have recently heard ringers that Mr. Davenings, with the expectation of such aid and comfort from the White House as he has received on former occasions, was preparing for another assault on Arizona's right to her identity. These eports may have determined Mr. Roose. vety to define his position three months before the natural opportunity, namely he next annual message to Congress Mr. BEVERIDOR, we understand, is still abroad. We trust that the substance of Mr. GARPIELD's authorized statement will be cabled promptly to the Indiana

When a man of energetic persistence abandons a cherished purpose, frankly declaring that he bows to the superior force of public sentiment, he is entitled to great credit. This is true whether the enterprise is relinquished on account of a new conviction of its unrighteousness or merely from a perception of its impracticability. In either case THE SUN joins heartily in the just praise which belongs and candor

## The Philosophy of Discrimination

These questions from a business man of New York shall receive our best at-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUS WILL be

please answer the following questions I If it is unlawful for a reflected to discriminate freight rates, why is a merchant permitted to take a lower price to large dealers and lobbers than to consumers or small dealers?

2. If common carriers can make special o commuters or constant riders and charge a nigher price to the occasional rider, why can't they ake like discrimination to large and frequen imppers of freight as compared with occasional

3. Apart from the disintegration of commercial ctivity, lack of confidence in all combinations of anital and nitimate destruction of the source shereby the laboring man is to feed his wife and children, what will be gained by the heavy fine against the Standard Oil Company, or BONAPARTE'S acquisition of fame as a rhetorician, or threats of imprisonment of rich men and other czarlike gym nastics by famous men in power? The mind of at ordinary struggling small merchant will be relieved

by your answer to these questions. Apoten Grant NEW YORK, August 29.

While they may or may not present themselves to other s in precisely the same form, the questions submitted by this thousands of our people to-day. In the first question there is involved a consideration of common and long standing business procedure. It stands practically without question, either legal or moral. The lawful right to buy or to been put into the field the Hon. FRANK S. sell a thousand cases of shoes, or a gross of lamp chimneys, or a ton of paper bags, or anything else, at a cheaper price than that charged for a single article is well established and is fully defensible.

The question submitted by our correspondent, however, needs clarification. We doubt if he says precisely what he wished to say. Railways do discriminate and are not prohibited from discriminating between large and small shippers. The rate charged for transthan the rate charged for a single package. It is, in effect, the equivalent of the wholesale price made to a purchaser | reticent. of a thousand cases of shoes as compared with the retail price charged for a individual shippers whose shipments are alike, that is, made in carload or in less than carload lots. The law declares that rates for like shipments between point and point shall be the same for all, that for no shipper of carload lot or parcel lot shall there be a rate different from that given to any other shipper of carload or s made, and is made to all alike, in the rate on carload and parcel shipments.

We assume that in his second question our correspondent includes the principle intended to be expressed in his first Here the case stands upon an entirely different footing. The right or privilege of quoting a wholesale price to the shipper of a carload while the shipper of a single parcel is charged what may be called a retail price is denied in the case of the shipper of a hundred or a thousand parcels a day addressed to different points. He must pay the same rate on each of his hundred or his thousand parcels that would be paid by the man and ships only one parcel during his entire life, weight, classification and rante being the same in both cases. This in perhaps the matter which puzzles our correspondent. The law does recognize the principle of a wholesale rate in one case. Why should it not be recognized in the other ase. There is not and cannot well be the clastical, and a frond rates

that there is in the price of merchandise. lower price on a cose of shoes than he ould make on a single pair, or a lower prior on a thousand russ then on five fingeland comes, or a lawrer price to a regufor metarone than to an infermment our chouser, an audious confining would folscale for carload lot, three-quarter carload, half our and or on, although the goneral petrotpin may be the same in both cases: A ctili greater confusion would follow the searche of a right to make special discounts to different ship-

White there is a permitted lank of lower in the recognition of a prosetate in one of these course and its denial in the other there is neverthelms a certain degree of assembly one in the compation of the propert system. Let us assume that our correspendant is a shipper of an average of a hundred parcels a day, that all pro de is wrest to the seems railway for Matritusfirm along its line and for delivery to connecting lines. As compared with the shipper of an occasional parcet he may and very rightly, regard himself as a "wholesale" mistomer and therefore entifled by custom though not by law to a price advantage not given to the shipper of a parcel a west; or even the shipper of ten percels a day. His separate narrely in weight and built may even he the equivalent of one or more carcords. Aside from a little simplification at the receiving deak in the freight office makes no difference to the railway whether a hundred parcels are received from one shipper or from a hundred ifferent shippers. There is the same amount of handling, billing and responarbelies In that fact lies the metification for the charge of the retail price on parcel shipments regardless of the number of parcels forwarded by an individual ship-

Of the feature of the law involved in hese two questions there is practically universal approval. Few dispute the evil of rate discrimination between shipper and shipper, of rebates and special favors. The transportation company is its status semi-public and semi-private. Because of this dual nature, while the individual, the firm, or the corporation. may do what it will with its own, may charge what it sees fit to this customer or that, for this quantity of merchandise or for that, the railway should not have and by law has not a similar freedom. It must treat all of its customers alike To that feature of the Hepburn bill. transferred from the Elkins bill, there is practically no objection on the part of either the public or the railways. It is to Mr. Roosevaler for an act of courage an embodiment of the moral sense of the community. There is doubtless a seeming confusion of principle in freedom to issue low priced commutation tickets to onstant passengers while refusing special advantages to large and frequent shippers of merchandise, but when the two cases are carefully analyzed from a purely business point of view differences which are almost fundamental appear

per. It is not so much a question of law

as a matter of ordinary business

between them. In reply to our correspondent's third question we must say frankly that we do not know. We can only hope that out of the tempest and the whirlwind some real and lasting good will come. We must all await the issue with such

# Katzenbach of Trenton.

The rumor that KATZENBACH of Trenton is the choice of the Democratic organization in New Jersey for Governor is most persistent. A Democratic Governor of New Jersey would be a logical candidate for Vice-President if the national convention were to nominate a Western or Southern man for President; so leaders like DAVIS, GOURLEY, CORNISH and HUDSPETH, who, it may be supposed. will control the State convention that meets in New Jersey on September 18, correspondent are puzzling the minds of ; would be wise to balance the names of all available candidates for President with that of KATZENBACH and note how the

Of the Democratic candidates for Governor in New Jersey who have taken or KATZENBACH, Jr., is the most silent and circumspect, although as Mayor of Trenton he made 327 speeches of welcome to visiting societies and organizations. Farmer MARTINE of Plainfield is constitutionally opposed to keeping still, State Senator SAMUEL S. CHILDS has boldly announced the platform he would like to stand upon, and Brewer HINCHLIFFE of Paterson, the fire and flood Mayor, has only casual fits of eloquent silence. Since the propulsion of his boom into the open porting a carload of merchandise is less by disinterested friends Mr. KATZENBACH, who can talk like a polished Princetonian on occasion, has been mysteriously

combination sounds.

The impression obtaining in northern New Jersey, where Mr. KATZENBACH is single pair. The point covered by the not well known, that he is a florid, well law is that of discrimination between fed good humored, somnolent, solid and stolid nonentity picked out by the politicians to run against the Bishop's bill, does an accomplished gentleman more than a mild injustice. Mr. KATZENBACH is a young man of fine presence, a graduate of Princeton, where he was president of the lawn tennis association and a renowned debater, and he has served "arcel. Yet a "wholesale price" difference | two terms as Mayor of Trenton. A very capable and dignified Mayor he made, His vetoes were plentiful and well aimed at a Republican Common Council that

was a law unto itself. Mayor KATZENBACH stood for limited franchises and the economy in public affairs which consists "in not spending money." At the same time he was a loyal organization map. His appointments were very creditable to an organization man. In a word, he was an old fashioned Democrat of the Cleveland school. Locally he is popular. When FRANKLIN MURPHY, the Republican candidate for Governor in 1901, carried Trenton by more than 1,000 plurality, KATZENBACH, running for Mayor, beat his Republican opponent, now Senator FRANK O. BRIGGS, by 238 votes. Two years later the grandson of old PETER KATZENBACH, who emigrated to this country some seventy years ago, was reelected by a plurality of 500. Mr. KATZENBACH was chosen Mayor the first

on November & which happens to be thing of a fatalist. The proper way to ronounce Katzeniuch is Katzen-baw These for mote about the ex-Mayor of Prenton thereid dispet the idea that he need not be ration seriously by his rivals. and the paragraphers. Whather he is not two conservative and sobergoing to mit an electorate that enrafting Former Mantition in aparts in a quantion for difficul strategists to conside:

## The Perstan Boundary Bisput.

The merits of the disputs over the entery line forward Portery and Perers depend a good deat on which version you scrept. Well informed persons on from to place entire confidence in action

According to the official Toronto so mint of the present senter phase of the difference Armeniae bands have been making raids into the histon's recritories and committing rovages there, using the Poreign region about Lake Crumiali as a house of operations and a ratige fine attraction finally became intolerable and military measures had to be taken Hence the forward movement of a con renops with artillary which rountent in the entities of the village of Havanah This account does not explain the mill tary necessity for shaughtering eighteen man and sisty women and children, all Christians, when the village was taken. The Persian story of course repre

sents the Turkish advance as a canton aggression. It hagins by telling how his Parsian (separa), Santona, was despatched with a force of 1.00 men to the neighborhood of Mergovar or Mergowa to arrest the murderer of an American issionary. It is not made very clear what murder is meant. At first the killing of Dr. J. C. Lanauge in March 1901, was specified. Later it was said hat the murder of Mr. LAIRD of the fromiab mission last year was the cause of the expedition. No doubt either serves well enough for a pec to hang the Persian story on; so it goes on to relate that when the troops laid stoge to Tuli. a midget stronghold of the wild tribesmen of the Azerbijan frontier, the commander received a peremptory order from the officer at the head of some Turkish troops in the vicinity to evacuare his camp within three hours and disappear from the region

The Persian General begged for short delay in order to communicate with his Government. The Turkish epty was a dozen or so shells from a couple of field pieces dropped right into the middle of the camp. The Persians withdrew without further pressing They make a great virtue of the fact that they did so without firing a shot in retaliction. Those who know the Persian army best freely credit the prompt retreat, but ascribe it to an excess of caution rather than of self-restraint. The Turks, the Persians say, took advantage of this incident to invade their territory and sack Haraneh. Further, they incited the Kurdish tribesmen of the province, who are always in a state of semi-revolt against the Shah, to take an attitude of absolute defiance and 6,000 of them taking the field as allies of the Sultan seriously threatened Urumiah causing no small dread in this country as to the possible fate of the missionaries. who have a large establishment there.

beginning of the present friction it is only an incident in a dispute which has existed for ages. It is dated back by the historians as a definite cause of quarrel to 1631, and the first attempt to settle it appears to have been made in a treaty between the Sultan MURAD IV, and Shah SUFI in 1639, which however settled nothing. The same may be said of a whole series of subsequent treaties, all of which have patched up temporary peace by postponing definite delimitation to some future time. Such was the treaty made by MAHMUD I, and NADIR Shah in 1736, and there was still another in 1823 which provisionally recognized the status quo, but set the year 1841 for final agreement as to the boundary. Nothing was done when that date arrived. but threats of open hostilities compelled Russia and England to intervene in 1843. and as a result of their efforts a commission was appointed on May 31, 1847, on which all four Powers were represented, to survey the country and settle the line. The instrument appointing the commission is the Treaty of Erzerum.

The dispute is from 600 to 700 miles long, as it covers the entire boundary from Mount Ararat to the Persian Gulf. though the present outbreak is confined to a small section in the northwest corner of the Persian Empire where it abuts upon Armenia. The commission named in 1847 narrowed the difference down to about thirty miles in width, and there has been no change since. The commission consumed about twenty-five years in its work. From 1851 to 1857 the members travelled up and down the line from Ararat to the Persian Gulf collecting traditions and surveying. The next ten years were spent in making maps. Then came the period of discussion.

That which the commission actually accomplished was the determination of what certainly was not Turkish and what certainly was not Persian ground. This left a wide strip claimed by both, but for which there is in history or existing conditions no sort of data to determine the ownership. It is inhabited by nomad bands of Kurds who live under tents during a great part of the year, wandering hither and thither as pasture for their animals and the chances of plunder may attract them. They owe no particular allegiance to either of the great Mohammedan empires. When they have been depredating on the Turks they claim Persian nationality and betake themselves far enough to the east to be secure on Persian soil. Then when an opportunity for plunder occurs with Persians as the victims, their exploits in Turkey being more or less forgotten, they cross the border again and take up quarters somewhere close to the Tigris as subjects of the Sultan.

The results of the commission's work were embodied in a general way in a treaty executed on August 2, 1869, between Turkey and Persia, but of course the debatable ground left too much room time on his birthday; and he will be to for trouble to guarantee any lasting

inted and the Turks seized several liapsteet points. The Persians appealed for resignous to the Congress of Berlin in 1979, less got to autinfaction. Then the more became tangled up with the efforts of the English and the Russians to estab inh spheres of influence in Forsia, and anything like a corrientered seemed further off them were

for rant rise consensuary treds on the most revent please previous to the presor outbrook. The execution of a brigand clear the Presid was the signal for the tribusment to declare them Firkish subjects and or annual to the Sultan for "restrone" The Sultan co. clied by sending troops to accept the district over which the complainance ranged. Persie class and receip to the frontier and protested at London and Petershierg. "Oh, watt; let ue appoint a houndary commission," siggentery the Sultan Willingly; regenate the disputed territory first, was the Shah's rapty. Presuges was brought to hear and forth aides gave in a little The boundary commission was act cally appointed sighteen months ago but so far as can be discovered it has done nothing

The probability is that an actual state of war will requir from the present troub. of about Urusniah. England and Russia are certain to use their influence for peace Indeed the Aminesafare of both lave been at work in Constantinople to such murtipes that the commander of the Sigih Turkish army corps, who has his headquarters at Regular, has received orders to permit no more advance of roops or aggression of any kind. Two contier commissioners are also to be seni to Mergovar at once to examine on the spot into the responsibility for he recent collision and bloodshed

However eager he might be to gobble few miles of territory and at the same me spill a little blood of the hated Shirte sect, Appet, HAMID is not likely to ring down on himself the wrath of England and Russia by disturbing the peace of the nearer Orient. Besides, though Turkey is unquestionably the superior of Persia in military equipment and warlike disposition yet it is not certain that she would have altogether the better of it if war actually broke out. At a word from the Shah the wild horsemen of Azerbijan and Luristan might be launched upon Turkish territory to the number of 40,000 to 50,000, and Kerbela where HUSSEIN the son of ALI is enombed, and other places sacred in the eves of Shiites might be captured before the slow moving machinery of the Porte could make any progress in transporting an army to the Mesopetamian region.

It is extremely probable that the news of trouble along the frontier would result in a tremendous revolt of the Arabs against Turkish rule, and the Sultan has had too much experience of what that means in the last couple of years to covet any more of it

Persia has, of course, no real notion of going to war if she can avoid it. The new parliament of the empire, it is true. has indulged in some warlike talk over the fate of Haraneh, but the army and the finances of the empire are not in shape for a war of revenge and the allegiance of more than one province to the present Shah is far too doubtful for him to feel any encouragement toward

Probably another temporizing treaty will be the immediate solution of the difficulty.

# Stubbs.

Students of the evolution of the Rooseveltian policies may be interested in the ideas promulgated in the spring of 1906

by an eminent Republican statesman of Kansas: reuristes of corporations engaged in Interstate business be issued under the direction and superislan of the Covernment, and that the par value of these stocks and bonds shall not exceed the actual value of the property; providing further that no stocks or bonds shall be issued for the purpose of buying or controlling a property that engaged in competition with the corporation. ithout the consent of the Government, and pro lding further against all rebates, favors and discriminations of every kind, with a final provision that for the violation of the terms of the charter shall be revoked and a receiver appointed to operate the property, would place the corporations f this country on a sound, satisfactory basis. where the Government could exercise over them the same perfect control that is now exercised over a national bank."

From the same eloquent lips came this blast against malefactors:

"There is no justice, no fairness, no righteour ness in sending an ordinary citizen to fail for some trivial offence involving a few dollars and permitting the stock manipulator, the trust magnate and the corporation promoter to gain thousands or millions of dollars by fraud and escape punish ment by some miserable technicality of law. The ridiculousness of fining a corporation rather than sending to prison the men who are solely re sponsible for the criminal actions of these corporations is bringing the courts of our land into disre-

The genesis and inspiration of some of the most recent of authoritative ideas seem to belong to the statesman here cited, the Hon. BILL STUBBS.

The Hon. BILL STUBBS is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kansas.

On July 31 the Hon. HARVEY C. GARBER, chairman of the Ohio Democratic State executive committee, who had just been conferring with the Greatest Conservative Force at the Miami Valley Chautauqua Assembly, said in an interview at Columbus "It is proper to say to the Democracy of the State that Mr. BETAN will not decline the nomina-

ion if tendered when the convention meets.' It had not been supposed that anybody supposed that the Peerless would refuse that nomination unless he became sure that he couldn't get it. The exce GARBER took unnecessary trouble. nany devices and with constant industry Mr. BRYAN has been keeping himself in the public eye. If he can charm the Democracy again he will.

So it was told to the marines, the Philadelphia tale published last week, of a well known Democrat to whom Mr. BRYAN said that he wouldn't seek the nomination, ince, though the people are for him, many leaders are against him. The rest of the country will feel as sure as Colonel Moses CINCINNATUS WETMORE, SO near to Mr. BRYAN's bosom, that "the statement at-

We believe that it is possible to prevent Mr. BRYAN's nomination, but it is most

improbable that there will be any bely from tim uptil he sees that he is post help

Troubie Berego What a name for Findamed Classicantemonic

Perform first what philosopher can view ittient eleen tie genat and increasing umber of mainfactors, multy-million and

STOPHER POLIN RIVERDIN

Cirti Regimer Knoren, our of the incaput refractive for public works in fluence, mountly approved by the Roman Common terr on New Marinesels. He had seen or or The entire route and exec that it is proferrit entionable, with an oney gende over the

This could be important on halos often deposit present of agricultural scottern filtures 16 rill in the metat and inlet for the optendid water fraught poster of the Versean and Oh ery of the Oh. It will more than double help importance, bacaque it will do sway avigation of that part of the Arctic Geaun elled the Bars for

Within the lest twenty years many og steamore have erneset the Rare Sea to he of and Yeneset, but since 1991 no commerce carrier has made this copage. ms a comber of counts in the service Russian Ministry of Commerce and Infinery, loaded with rails for the Siberian silroad, made the voyage in safety from famburg to the Yenesei, but the difficulion of the journey, the uncertainty of completing it and the high rates of marine neurance have entirely discouraged enterples in this direction. The attempts to stilize the Kars Sea as a commercial highear have been definitely abandoned

The radroad that will now be built will start from Obdorsk on the Ob River at the Polar Circle and extend northwest across the tundra to Bolvansk Bay, the southers part of Pechora Bay, about 200 miles. As compared with the Kara Sea route the raiload will shorten the distance between the berian rivers and the ports of western Surope by about 1,000 miles, as by the route now used vessels have to travel for north to circumvent the Jalmal Peninsula.

Pechora Bay is open for commerce more than four months in the year, and the navigation season on the great rivers of western liberia in still longer, while in the great grain region of the southwest on the upper Obnd the Irtish it is six and a half months. All he large trade centres of the southwest, as Fobolsk, Paylodar, Semipalatinsk, Tomsk and Barnaul are on the Ob and Irtish highways leading direct to the railroad, whence he journey will be safe and easy to all the eading ports of northwest Europe.

Barnaul is about 1,500 miles by river rom the railroad terminus at Obdorsk. and it will illustrate what this new enterprise means to southwestern Siberia to say that it will give to Barnaul a safe and con venient route to Hamburg, with many intervening ports, about 5,500 miles long. all water excepting 268 miles of railroad.

### THE MATTER WITH THE CHI RCH. People Holding Themselves Moof Because

It Does Not Command Their Respect. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX - Ser. What is matter with the churches? Do the people who call themselves Christians realize the rue situation to-day in regard to the relation between church members and outsiders? Do

hey realize that there is an ever widening guif het ween the church and those whom the hurch desires to receive into it? Why are he outsiders who are honest, upright, able people, and living, as far as the Golden

be better thristians outside of the church than in it! They are afraid that if they enter the church they will become hypocrites like the rest of them, as one young business woman told me. Nine-tenths of the people woman told me. Nine-tenths of the with whom I have talked have expressed the same reasons for not becoming church members. They tell me—Oh, yes, Smith is a good church member, goes every Sunday and belongs to the Bible class, &c., but, just the same, he drove a close bargain with Jones and skinned him out of a few hundred. No, thank you. I respect the churches, and they do a tot of good in some ways, but I do not think I will join yet.

think I will join yet.

Truly this is a deplorable situation. What is the church to do? The church might better rigidly enforce all its laws and make stronger ones concerning the Golden Rule and the I en Commandments than thus to be misjudged and ridiculed by the outside world. The only remedy I can see for the situation in this day and age is to "practise what we preach" and practise it to the letter.

COURTNEY WAPELLE.

ITHACA, N. Y., August 30.

ITHACA, N. Y., August 30.

# Inwards of the Earth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sir: It is scientific teaching that twenty five miles or so from the of molten, even gaseous, matter. If this is true, what makes the fire? Will fuel burn, gas or other wise, if there is no air to feed it? We do not know wise, if there is no air to feed it? positively that the inside of the earth is ablaze perature shown in wells and mines sunk to a known depth, but we do know that gas coming from the iterior of the earth does not or cannot ignite until it reaches the air. If it did we'd have a time In my opinion, which is only guessing, the scien

tists are mistaken about the earth's interior. think it is not hotter anywhere than cherry red The gases which ignite :t the surface, volcanoes make the white heat that we know there, but pelow the surface heat there cannot be a higher emperature than cherry red, approximately noney for educational purposes hand over a millio can be dug and teach the world something about our insides? Such a hole wouldn't cost more than depth of ten miles I think we would have reache working limit. We couldn't get that far if re increased one degree for every fifty four feet of descent, but I don't believe that half a mile further than anybody has been yet. NEW YORK, August 31.

# A Jersey Nature Poet

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Will this rank with some of the best Tar Reel poetry? It is the advertising effusion of the proprietor of a bird without having a monkey and parrot time over it nan's fine birds are the pretitest for all; They will talk to you and come when you call Can talk your hat off and beat all the rest; Parrots of eminence that never can be beat. Pigeons, wild birds and canaries best of all; eds and poultry supplies whenever you may call, saries Seaman is the promoter for you to consult, Charles Seaman is the promoter for you to cor And business and friendship will be the result. NEWARE, N. J., August 31.

Mr. Stillings

Some sorts of news get in just as fillings: Advertisements lead to subsequential billings: There must be, of course, tales of wars and killings. Merchants like to know of tailings and of millings. adies must be told of ruchings and of frillings; Birls are glad to read of all the Jack and Jilli ctors all peruse the carvings and the pillings: lubmen would be told about the new distillings; So Tun Sun in turn gives us smiles and thrilli But-have you read the news about our Mr.

esolved to stop the "Bess" ings and th "Lill" higs. So's to bring about by dally small instillings finuets, and teas, made men Bobadilings fthe "Printer's Satan" troubles them with spilling Or maybe they'll be fined in pences or in shilling every form of pickname that rouses the cavil

Of our good Public Printer-Mr. Charles A. Stillings.

PUNISHMENT OF INVESTORS.

To res Engen or Two Strawhich angle to he of increase to the P - don is lice your at creatur they would afford aim bimes to punder us are constantly appearing in neiropapers of the dominant to comment her last 15 per cent. on his Appertuses investment, force as character because the of his friends has not as much more. In frames where people look more favorable on House-vit's policies, there is the the do not been when out he ter etatione there are still more parturbed, and

rmen investore era conspering revering the period of all binerious assisting r certies to fearer the Processons to Minimity of the case of Bassis of a ceptanution of the center in Wall Street, and it is open to held had all the consequences of one's over our or ere due to a conspicace of one a enemine nestign incommon in income charmentons and Pleating contrations in the College States

Yorking could be better fired to demonsquare deat then the rote of a few docum mid him American accurities to hear comoffing the President's confidence to so afte what cornerations were good in hi becomes and what corners one he countil

Peratty hobjers of property in the Luxed Crares have disposed of their property in this country or already and safety in themselves end their orangemers, but that was in times when the Constitution of the United States noted general. Private property was that which belonged not to the Pederal Government, ight by the taxpayer a money, but by of privare individuals. for to its awners and as protected by the common law. Toolay here is no private property in the countr cept that belonging to single individual not inited in communica. All corporate property belongs to the President because he has seemed or is preparing to seeme the righ o its management through his appointen Americans who question this right spiretors and foreigners who have dealings

Washington Conn. Dignet in

### to testrallen Parelle

to the Factor or The Sex So. President's designation, malefactors of great in Australia thirty years ago. The land it hat country was taken up on nominal terms in the period before the gold era by squatter who in time became the wealthiest class, dominating the Legislative Council The people were led in their effort to re-

ease themselves from the obstructive methids of these squatters by the late George Higginbotham, the ablest and most patriotic man of Australian public life. He was afterwealthy lower orders" on the squatters, as they were then men of little education and CONSTANT READER. NEW YORK, August

### THE "DANTEAN HELL." Its Place in the Poet's Philoso Theory of Immortality

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIthing that Mr. Goldwin Smith writes in Tax is interesting, as is the following sentence from his last communication: "The nega ive conclusion," that the soul of man is not mmortal "rids us it is true of the Dantes hell, which paints the Deity as incomparably worse than the worst Italian tyrant and, as t is to be everlasting, concedes the final vic tory to evil. That Dante "concedes the final victory to evil" is an illogical conclusion from what the poet has written. Hell is only an neident in his great poem and is the result of the abuse of free will in some angels and in some men. The bad angels and bad me "Paradiso" is the climax and the victory. It any case the hell of Dante is simply a poet that Dante concedes the final victory to evil is to draw a universal conclusion from a particular instance.

It is true, however, that Dante puts in hell the materialists who deny the immortality of

It is true, however, that Danie puts in hell the materialists who deny the immortality of the soul. The reader will find them Epicurus and his followers, all huddled together in the sixtheircle of the interno. Dante believed just he must punish the wicked and reward the good. Whether Mr. Goldwin Smith be-lieves in the existence of a personal God or in lieves in the existence of a personal God or in the freedom of the human will does not ap-

the freedom of the human will does not appear from his communication.

It may interest, however, to quote Dante's argument for the immortality of the human soul. The argument is in the "Convito," eleventh treatise, ninth chapter. The whole passage is too long to quote. Let me summarize one of his arguments. After stating that all the great philosophers and all the codes of ancient laws recognize the immortality of the human soul, Dante argues that man would be the lowest of the animals if he was not immortally because he alone has the hope of immortality and he alone voluntarily sacrifices this life for the sake of the future life, if his hope is never to be realized, man ig more stupid than the other animals, which is a consequence contrary to reason. which is a consequence contrary to reason. But the whole passage no doubt has been read and appreciated by Mr. Smith and rejected as a fourteenth century argument and therefore valueless. As if the value of an argument depended on its age!

New YORK, August 31.

The Bargomaster of St. Batolph's Town. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mayor Fits of Boston at a Knights of Columbu ton on Patriots' Day, April 19, 1914 ell about Paul Revere "hanging the lantern in the church tower" when he made that ride. Pau East Boston tunnel, or the elevated, in order to ge

the way, have you noticed how l'its gets him self photographed on every kind of an occasion He's a world beater in this stunt LOWELL Mass., August :0.

Homonyms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE! Many year ago London Truth offered a prize for the best English sentence which sounded like a French on but, of course, meant something entirely differ

Kuhl, a German surname, sounds like "cool," Car our readers give any other examples in English?
ARLINGTON, N. J., August 31. W. FENWICK

## There was a pleasant gathering of young people at the Blome home Thursday evening party given by Miss Nora Blome. sday evening at a

night imply, it was a very informal affair but thou lanterns and there was an abundance o

# From the Houston Post.

A New York special declares Governor Hughe It does seem that he is determined see permit the politicians to work him Trustee Haraban.

We are watching, all aglow Harahan. What you'll do with Fish's blow. Haraban For you know as well as we I'wasn't meant at all for thee

But for him who's back of ye.

"Iwas a little slap in trust, Harayan: Twas another's nasal bust,

You but got it on the spool As the proxy substitute Of the Boss of the Cahoot, And between us. entre nous

Harahan. it is really up to you. Harahan. For to pass that blow along.

And to do it good and strong For to keep it would be wrong

Haranan.

BREFESH RULE IN INDEA.

To the Entern or The Sen deatter published in Fire Stre of August 18 Mr. Charles E. T. Straget-fanton took issue with me so to the couses of the fuction di The main cause of trackin. He limbon thinks to a land of understanding of compatity, between the return and the roles, and the interior and the roles, after to the ignormer than the unitedisc

fraction have seenly on our of the success Configurated character of the Anglist states the opposition of this took of summative and of to (generance incomic rationalities for it from ------

consider and consideration for the requestive even invitate from the enter from

and neget to delivery For the truth of the fathering incotont inche inchest but in the configuration infinite of claylon, where the estations toproven the uting and the autions races are subatant rate was attenting in the election of Rands suppliers a man of position and could parrment, and a little later a coung English men did the serve. The latter after arrangdressed him thus Wactie is there no other

dressed him thus Blackie, is there no other dace but this that you could get into? The gentleman made no respective.

The Englishman then opened his limit tooke, took from it alice of buttered breast, arose, alepsed arrows the narrow compartment to the Binghalese gentleman and deliberative ameared the face of the latter by rule-ling upon it the buttered side of the breast. There was now no lack of respective. There was now no lack of respective. There was now in lack of respective the forman though a rough smaller man then the Englishman attacked him with the fermity of a tiger, forced but from the car and purimeted him upon the station platform, whence he was after carried to the hospital.

hospital.

While in textion I related the incident to 6 friend, an American lady who for some years conducted a girls' school in texton under buildhist amptices. She mentioned a similar occurrence in her own experience, which I will also record here. She was travelling from Colombo to Galle in a first class railway compartment, accompanied by one of her advanced uppils, a nicely dressed, well appearing simplicies girl. Two young English army officers entered the compartment and soon, began to exchange with each other army officers entered the compartment at soon began to exchange with each other pleasantries of this sort. Holding his now one asked the other, Do you like the sme of black roses? and the like. The insulation of course obvious to the lady and he companion, but neither appeared to notice if Presently one of the officers opened the door and called to the guard. "Boy, is this a first class compartment?" "Yes, sir."

class compartment. The strength of the guard. I thought coolies were not allowed to ride in first class compartments, continued the Englishman. Upon this the lady, not desiring a scene, withdrew with her charge to a second class compartment.

Such incidents fairly represent, in strong relief, it is true, but none the less fairly, the prevailing spirit of intercourse between whites and non-whites in India. The Hindus are commonly spoken of by Europeans as "blacks," "niggers," coolies, "heathen". Their religion meets with no respect, is not in fact restarded as a religion, and the fact that the Hindu is keenly sensitive on this point, suffering more because of a slight to his religion than to himself, does not check disrespectful expressions. His feelings are treated with contemptuous indifference.

Even the physical sufferings of a Hindu seem to excite no sympathy or pity in the Even the physical sufferings of a Hindu-seem to excite no sympathy or pity in the heart of the Englishman, nor, indeed, attract-his attention. "Only blunked natives" is the usual formula with which their inconsequence is declared. "Famine is a good thing—there are too many people in India," is the opinion of two Englishmen out of every four, says Mr. William Digby in "Prosperous India." Mr. William J. Bryan during his recent jour-

ney through India wrote t have more than once within the last eard the plague referred to as a prov-emedy for overpopulation. Think of

Such is the source of the modern "aloof-ess" between the Hindu and the Briton; thus is that a deep feeling of hitterness has it is that a deep feeling of bitterness has grown up in the heart of the Hindu for his rulers, a sentiment which nothing can re-move but a complete change of attitude on the part of the Anglo-Indian. A writer in East and West of Bombay says:

Let the Englishman regard the Indian as a real coordinate partner in the empire, let the Anglo-Indian treat Indians as brother Aryans and fellow subjects of the King, and not as subjects of sub-jects, and let the Indians have a fair share in the administration of India, and no amount of differ-

MYBON H. PRELPS. NEW YORK, August 31.

# A Habit of Steamships.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sec. In the fine! from London about the coming race between the ciprocating Lucania and the Parson turbine Lusi tania, your correspondent, after writing that the will have been travelling twenty for gets free from Queenstown, says: The fact that the Lusitania is not to be drive

at her highest speed on her maiden voyage wil give the Lucania a sporting chance of You can bet your bottom dollar that the engineers of the Lusitania will get every bit of speed out of the new boat that it is possible to get. The only

place where the turbiner will not be driven at he

op speed is in the statement of the company which owas the vessel, and this is made public at presen to excuse the new ship in case she should not reac-The presence to the contrary is a good deal like the accounts always published after collisions to a fog at sea, that the steamships were "proceeding reduced speed" and "feeling their way cau-isly." "Get next" to the captain of a steamship and see if speed is reduced while running throug fog. Any captain will tell you it is easier

manduvre his ship in case of emergencies will

unning fast: and any luckless fisherman on th

"thick as pea soup" well, let him tell whether o

several this summer, be the fog a mere mist

## not the steamship was going by at "reduced speed" or "cautiously feeling her way along." V. E. RITAS.

The President will recommend in his next mes age that the Government be represented on cacl board of directors by a champion heavyweight It is rumored that Mr. Hanks, who tapped Mr. days, will get the job on the New York, New Ha Mr. E. H. Harriman has been taking les

jiu jitsu. It is not expected that there will be a chaiges in the policy of the Union Pacific at t Attorney General Honaparte, assisted by

Robert Fitzsimmons, is investigating the meeting of the board of directors of the Illia Robert Fitzsimmons, is investigating the last meeting of the board of directors of the Illino Central. If the evidence shows that the Marqui of Queensberry rules were violated the Go nent will apply for a receivership. nanner, without incident. Claret was drawn he ninth round and the usual dividend declared. The President in his speech commemorating landing of the Knickerbocker Irish will advoc control of prizefights. At present are obliged to comply with the conflicting regu

Mr. Jim Jeffries has spent some weeks as ruest of Mr. Jim Hill. It is not anticipated the here will be any Great Northern melons for time to come.

### Mossap Reports for Hughes. From the Hartford Times.

The first Connecticut vote for Hughes comes from sup in the good old Republican town of Plain neld. The French club in that village held a me 

Knicker-Do you consider children expensive? Bocker No, they bring the family home from the